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Hammer Blow Towards Siedlice, Leading To Warsaw

Nazis Hastily Prepare New Defences: Red Spearheads Reach City Of Lvov

LONDON, July 23.

WITH THE CAPTURE OF PSKOV, THE RUSSIANS HAVE NOW CLEARED THE GERMANS FROM THE ENTIRE PRE-1939 SOVIET TERRITORY. THIS IMPORTANT JUNCTION OF FIVE MAIN RAILWAYS STANDS AT THE SOUTHERN END OF LAKE PSKOV, ONLY A FEW MILES FROM THE ESTONIAN BORDER. IT GUARDS THE ENTRANCE TO THE BALTIC REPUBLICS ON THE DIRECT ROAD TO RIGA GULF.

REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN MOSCOW REPORTS THAT MARSHAL ROKOSSOVSKY IS MASSING ALONG THE WESTERN BUG NORTH-WEST OF BREST-LITOVSK FOR A HAMMER BLOW TOWARDS SIEDLICE ON THE DIRECT ROUTE TO WARSAW.

ENEMY'S NEW DEFENCES

The Germans are hastily preparing new defences east of Siedlice. Enormous quantities of men and equipment are now being poured into German-occupied Poland, but unless the Germans can put up a far more effective stand than hitherto, the next 72 hours should see the Red Army within striking distance of Warsaw.

Reuter's correspondent adds that the German position both at Lvov and Breast-Litovsk has seriously deteriorated in the past 24 hours, as the Russians battle street by street into Lvov. The battle for East Prussia is flaring up to white heat, south-east Siauliai, where Soviet columns are fighting towards the Bevlostock-Eastenburg highway. Other Soviet forces are awaiting the signal for an all-out offensive into Latvia.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS

LONDON, July 23: The German News Agency today says that the Russians have reached the town of Lublin (about 30 miles east of the Vistula) and the river San sector near Yaroslav, (about 15 miles north of Przemysl.

SPEARHEADS REACH LVOV

LONDON, July 23: The German News Agency said today that Russian spearheads have reached the city of Lvov.

SOVIET TAKE LITHUANIAN TOWN

Stalin in a second order of the day to-night announced that the Russians have captured Ponevezh which is in Lithuania, on the railway from Dvinsk to Memel.

Ponevezh is an important stronghold in the German defences covering the main roads from the Baltic into East Prussia.

RUSSIANS REACH FINNISH FRONTIER

A Soviet 'communique' Saturday night announced that the Russians have reached the Soviet-Finnish border on the Karelian front. The Russians have broken into Pskov. Street fighting is going on in the city.

"During July 22 on the Karelian front north-west of Suojarvi our troops occupied several inhabited localities and emerged on the Soviet-Finnish State frontier.

"Forces of the Third Baltic front, captured the town of Tauntatgale, district centre of the Latvian-Soviet Republic, 25 miles south of Ostreov.

"Our troops have broken into the town of Pskov and have engaged the enemy in street fighting.

In the Dvinsk direction our troops occupied the town of Kraslava.

Troops of the First Baltic Front occupied the town and large centres of Ponevezh.

"South of Grodno our troops occupied the town of Krinki, a district centre of the Bialystok region.

GERMAN GENERAL SURRENDERS

The Commander of the 110th German Infantry Division Lt.-Gen. Kurovsky, surrendered.

"OSTROV & PSKOV EVACUATED."

Sunday's German communique said: "In the east the Lvov area enemy spearheads reached the eastern fringe of the town. Soviet motorised formations are thrusting into the Lublin area west of the upper Bug and towards San river (a tributary of the Vistula). Our divisions are opposing embittered resistance to the advancing enemy everywhere.

Ostrov and Pskov were evacuated". (The above two are strongpoints covering approaches to Estonia and N. Latvia).

Maltot Retaken

Seves River Crossed

LONDON, July 23.

Gen. Eisenhower's communique today stated: "In the Caen sector east of the Orne, Allied troops have cleared the enemy from the village of Etavaux. Our forces advanced southeast of Eterville, and Maltot is in our hands.

North of Periers we have crossed the Seves river in the vicinity of the village of Seves.

COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED

Three German counter-attacks were repulsed in neighbourhood of Esquay, it is learned at S.H.A.E.F. to-day. The weather is still improving, but activity was not very great yesterday.

With the capture of Maltot, the German salient into the Allied lines between the Odon and the Orne, south of Caen, can be considered eliminated.

The German News Agency states the Allies have concentrated 1,000 tanks east of the Orne, and "all signs point to the fact that a new offensive by the Second Army is about to be launched."

To-day's German communique said: "During attacks south-west of Caen yesterday the enemy created a local breach

MALTOT RETAKEN

SHAEF, July 22: British troops attacking this afternoon have reoccupied Maltot, it was stated at SHAEF to-night.

On the opposite side of the Orne, Canadian troops have seized the village of Etvaux and have cleared the east bank of the Orne down to that point.

United States troops, attacking six miles east of Lessay, have crossed the river Seves near the town of Seves itself.

Mosquitos severely damaged a building believed to be German Headquarters near Vannes at the base of the Brest Peninsula in a cannon and machine-gun attack to-day.

Gen. Eisenhower's 'communique' Saturday night said: "A number of enemy counter-attacks on both the western and eastern sectors of the front have been repulsed with a total of at least 14 enemy tanks knocked out.

Earlier messages stated:

United States patrols have been across the Periers-Saint Lo Road which is now in No-Man's-Land.

The only activity along the whole front in the last twelve hours has been the withdrawal of British troops from Esquay.

LONDON, July 22: The B. B. C. correspondent in Normandy says that the Allies have occupied the town of Emiville just over two miles south-west of Troarn.

FOOTHOLD ON "ISLAND"

LONDON, July 23: (From Reuter's Special Correspondent with the United States Forces in Normandy—Saturday night):—

American troops forcing their way through what was perhaps one of the greatest concentration of German mortar and artillery fire in the Normandy campaign, yesterday gained a foothold on the 'Island' after a six hour fighting. This island, two and a half miles long and three quarters of a mile across at its widest point, lies between the Seves and Hulerotte rivers roughly three miles to north-east of Periers.

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STATE GAOL CAN'T BE TENANTLESS!

(From Our Correspondent)
INDORE (By Mail).

An interesting report received from Jhalawar State states that in absence of even a single prisoner in the State Jail, the Government has ordered that a goat be put in the jail pending the arrival of fresh prisoners.

It may be remembered that the State Government had recently released all the prisoners on the occasion of a prince's birth.

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Sidhwa Meets Gandhiji

PANCHGANI, July 23.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Legislative Assembly who came here yesterday from Bombay met Mahatma Gandhi in the evening and discussed the general political situation in the country with special reference to Sind affairs. Mr. Sidhwa left for Bombay to-day.—United Press.

DARING RAID ON SIMI ISLAND

Enemy Garrison Wiped Out; 150 Taken Prisoners

CAIRO, July 23: Specially trained British Greek shock troops have liquidated the entire garrison of the German-held island of Simi in the Dodecanese, as the result of one of the most daring and successful raids ever undertaken in the Eastern Mediterranean. Fifteen of the garrison of the island which included Germans and Italians were killed and 150 taken prisoner. All military installations and equipment were destroyed. Allied losses were very slight.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, July 23: Egypt, anticipating a greatly increased role in postwar commercial aviation, is taking steps to call an International Conference to combat transfer of diseases by planes from one country to another, the Egyptian Minister of Health Abdul Wahid Elwakil, revealed here. The Minister expressed the hope that the Conference will be held within two or three months.—Reuter.

U. S. Troops In Northern And Southern Parts Of Pisa

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, JULY 23.

UNITED STATES TROOPS ARE IN THE SOUTHERN PARTS OF PISA.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, JULY 23: AMERICAN TROOPS ARE IN THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF PISA THIS AFTERNOON. THIS QUARTER OF THE CITY LIES ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER ARNO. RESISTANCE IN THE CITY CONTINUES.

FROM REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT ADVANCE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ITALY JULY 23: FIFTH ARMY PATROLS HAVE APPROACHED WITHIN TWO MILES OF PISA, AS THE TASK OF CLEARING OUT THE REMAINING POCKETS OF RESISTANCE SOUTH OF THE ARNO RIVER NEARS COMPLETION.

Citta Di Castello Falls

MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED FORCES ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, JULY 23: TODAY'S (SUNDAY'S) ALLIED COMMUNIQUE SAID: "TROOPS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY IN THE TIBER VALLEY AFTER HEAVY FIGHTING FOR OVER A WEEK HAVE SEIZED THE TOWN OF CITTA DI CASTELLO IN THE MONTE SAN MICHELE AREA.

Nearing Town Of Greve

Troops of the Eighth Army have again gained more ground and are approaching the town of Greve.

On the Adriatic coast, Polish troops of the Eighth Army have made more gains against increased enemy resistance covering the enemy's lateral communications south-west from Senigallie.

American troops of the Fifth Army have consolidated and improved their positions on the line of the river Arno and have cleared a substantial area of enemy resistance in the coastal sector between Leghorn and Pisa.

ROME, July 23: Indian and British troops, advancing slowly northwards along the Tirar valley, are now only seven miles from the outposts of the Gothic Line. In their progress north-west of Citta di Castello against stubborn opposition forward elements of one Indian division are now only two miles south-east of the city of Monterchi, writes an Indian Army observer.

Here meeting German strong points blocking the way on three hill features, Gurkha troops attacked at night. Forced two features, which run along a ridge and in the morning the Germans found them on each side.

A final attack cleared the enemy off the third feature but they valued the position and counter-attacked savagely though without success. The Gurkhas are still in possession.

Indian and Gurkha troops of a famous Indian division are now firmly established on the Alpe di Poti feature, north of Palazzo del Pero on the lateral route 73.

NEARING CAMPRIANO

Our troops have advanced two miles to the north and north-east of the city of Arezzo. To the north leading elements reached a point near a small village of highway 71.

To the north-east, only six miles from Arezzo, leading troops are nearing Campriano.

LAHORE, July 22: The restrictions imposed on Lala Sohanlal Oberoi Assistant Secretary of the A.-I. S. A. Punjab branch, under Restriction and Detention Ordinance have now been withdrawn by the Punjab Government.

MR. BRELVI'S APPEAL TO URDU JOURNALISTS

Join Editors' Conference In Large Numbers

Set Up Organisations On Territorial Or Linguistic Basis, Federated Into One All-India Organisation

PRESIDING OVER THE FIRST ALL-INDIA URDU JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE AT HYDERABAD (DECCAN), Mr. S. A. BRELVI MADE OUT A STRONG CASE FOR ADOPTION OF URDU AS THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE OF INDIA. HE REFERRED TO THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PROVINCIAL PRESS ADVISORY COMMITTEES, AND THE GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT, WHICH MR. BRELVI DEPLORED, WAS VIOLATED, BOTH IN LETTER AND SPIRIT, BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Brelvi, proceeding, touched on the hazards of journalism in India, and exhorted the journalists to be always on the 'qui vive'—reminding them that eternal vigilance was the price of freedom, and made a fervent appeal to Urdu journalists to join the Editors' Conference of which he is the President. Lastly he pleaded for setting up effective organisations of journalists—if possible smaller organisations built on territorial or linguistic basis, and all federated into one All-India organisation, which will strive to better the conditions of working journalists.

The following is the text of the presidential speech of Mr. S. A. Brelvi delivered by him at the first All-India Urdu Journalists' Conference held at Hyderabad (Deccan) on Sunday:—

"I am very grateful to you for the great honour that you have done to me by electing me as President of the first All-India Urdu Journalists' Conference. I do not know why your choice has fallen on me. Excepting that there are few things I love more than the Urdu language, that the first newspapers and periodicals that I read when I was very young were Urdu newspapers and periodicals, that I have continued reading them regularly since then and that I have, on very rare occasions, contributed articles to some of them. I have not had such intimate professional association with Urdu journalism as to justify the honour that you have thrust on me. I wish you had, instead of myself, selected an eminent editor of an Urdu newspaper or periodical as the President of your first Conference. As, however, you have placed this onerous responsibility on my shoulders I shall try to discharge it as best as I can.

At the outset let me congratulate you on organising this Conference as a part of the All-India Urdu Congress. As I have already said, there are few things I love more than the Urdu language and I look forward to the day when this language will become, truly, as it was intended to be, the national language of India. I have no desire to enter into Urdu-Hindi controversy. I am an advocate of Hindustani os the national language of India. You may naturally ask how I reconcile this advocacy of what some regard as a non-existent language with my desire to see Urdu one day becoming the national language of the country. The answer is a very simple one.

I need hardly stress the obvious truth that circumstanced as we are in this country, that language alone can truly claim to be our national language which is acceptable to both Hinlus and Muslims. Before the British came to our country, an inter-provincial language had been evolved and was spoken and written by an increasing number of people. This language wa known by three names, Hindustani Urdu and Hindi, and in its last stage of development it was more widely known as Urdu than as Hindustani or Hindi. This language was not imposed by the Muslim Rulers on the people of India, as Persian was imposed upon by them as the official language, or as English is now imposed on us by the British. It was a language rooted in the soil of the country and was a natural growth, and in its development the Hindus took as great a part as the Muslims. Unfortunately, under British rule, Urdu and Hindi, from being two different names of the same language gradually became wo different forms of that language with a growing tendency to drift away from each other. This is hardly the occasion to dwell on how and why this happened.

MODERN URDU LANGUAGE

The result, however, has been that the Urdu we know to-day is the Arabicized and Persianized version as the Hindi we know to-day is the Sanskritized version of the same old language. Not that the old language had not borrowed words from Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit languages. It had borrowed from these as well as from other languages. But the borrowing was made jointly by Hindus and Muslims in order to enrich a language, which both cherished as their common national language. But the recent growing tendency among writers and speakers of Urdu to import into it more and more Arabic and Persian words and among writers and speakers of Hindi to import into it more and more Sanskrit words has the unfortunate result not only of making the two languages increasingly different from each other but also of impairing the claim of either to be regarded as the national language. The advocacy of Hindustani as the language which is spoken and understood by Hindus and Muslims in Northern India is It is true that while the Hindi of intended to counteract this tendency. to-day is understood by very few Muslims and spoken by still fewer Muslims, Urdu, on the other hand, is still being spoken and written by a very large number of Hindus. In fact, the number of Urdu newspapers and periodicals conducted and edited by Hindus is not much smaller than that of those conducted and edited by Muslims.

It is this fact which encourages the hope that it will not be long before Urdu and Hindustani will once again become two names of the same language. This will happen only when writers and speakers of Urdu constantly remember that it is, above all, an Indian language, and that if words have to be borrowed for it from foreign languages,—and a living language must continually borrow such words—the borrowing should be done in such a manner as will be acceptable to both Hindus and Muslims and as will not destroy its character as India's national language.

It is in the hands of writers in Urdu to hasten or delay the day when the majority of the people of this country will hail it as their national language. In this patriotic work Urdu journalists can, if they wish, play a very glorious part and let us hope they will seize this great opportunity but to be zealous and unceasing in their endeavour so to shape the development of the language that it may be able to satisfy the crying and insistent need of our country for a truly national language?

Probably the reason why you have elected me to preside over this Conference is that I am the President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference. The Editors' Conference has, during the last four years, done much to vindicate and protect the freedom of the Press. It has entered into a Gentleman's Agreement with the Government of India the essence of which is that while the Indian Press will not impede war effort it will not be a party to the suppression of legitimate political activity in the country, including the right of the Press to free comment and free publication of news which is not of value to the enemy.

A NEW EXPERIMENT

A consultative machinery has been established to give practical effect to this Agreement. This machinery has inaugurated a new experiment of collaboration between the representatives of the Pres and those of the Government. The machinery does not function in all provinces, nor has it been a pronounced success in all those provinces in which it does function. As a result of it no positive gains in the shape of enlargement your freedom have been secured; but a negative but valuable gain has been achieved in so far as much harm to the Press in the shape of hasty and ill-advised action against certain newspapers by officials has not seldom been avoided. In many instances, however, Provincial Governments have either ignored or not paid any heed to the advice of the Provincial Press Advisory Committees and have, in not few other instances, violated both the letter and the spirit of the Gentleman's Agreement. The Government of India themselves have, on several occasions, endangered the very existence of the Gentleman's Agreement by imposing restrictions of galling and humiliating nature on the Press or by misusing their powers of censorship to suppress political news or views distateful and unpalatable to themselves. They have failed to secure the establishment of the consultative machinery in certain provinces, the Governments of which regard it as a nuisance. The plea offered that if the Government of India impose their will in this matter on these Governments they would be interfering with provincial autonomy is hardly tenable; for we have seen that, in regard to food and other matters, including even restrictions on the Press, the Government of India have not hesitated to intervene and have their way despite provincial autonomy.

(Continued On Page 2)

Hitler Summons Commanders

Clashes Between Wehrmacht And S. S. Troops: Mutiny In Several German Towns

From Reuter's Special Correspondent

ZURICH, July 22.

The usually well-informed Basle correspondent of the "La Suisse" says that he can confirm that clashes occurred between the S. S. and the Army but authentic details are not available.

The correspondent says that he learns that Hitler has called a conference of all front commanders to discuss how to cope with the crisis in the army.

ARMY OFFICERS' MUTINY

The "La Suisse" reports from Bellegarde on the Swiss-French frontier that clashes occurred between the Wehrmacht and the Wafen S. S. at Lyons, Basancon and Bourg.

According to foreign diplomatic sources, Commanding Officers at Munich, Stuttgart, Bremen, Linz and possibly other places mutinied and large nuumbers of soldiers were arrested after dramatic incidents.

Reports of extensive fighting however, appear unfounded.

A station calling itself "Free Germany" was heard early to-day broadcasting an appeal to German officers

It said: Men like Von Stauffenberg have come forward from your midst. Take up your place in the fighting front line against Hitler. To-day you still represent power, to-day your men still listen to you. Lead them on. They will follow. Wrest the German Army from Hitler, Himmler, Guderian, Goering and Goebbels. Soldiers and officers of the German Army, Navy and Air Force, Hitler has forfeited his rule over you. Rise like one man. Hitler and his brusts must be broken."

The voice of German Resistance which broadcast at about 24.00 G. M. T. over Frankfort radio wavelength during the past two nights failed to come up this morning. There was strong jamming.

MARTIAL LAW IN KOENIGSBERG

MOSCOW, July 23.

THE RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT MARTIAL LAW HAS BEEN DECLARED IN KOENIGSBERG, THE CAPITAL OF EAST PRUSSIA, AND THAT S. S. TROOPS HAVE BEEN RUSHED TO THE CITY.

LONDON, July 23: The German News Agency said today that Col. Gen. Guderian, the new German Chief of Staff, today pledged the German army's loyalty to Hitler.

Reuter adds that the pledge comes three days after the attempt on Hitler's life.

"ENEMY MISTAKEN"

Col. Gen. Guderian said: "A few officers, some of them on the retired list, out of cowardice and weakness preferred the road of disgrace to the only road open to honest soldiers—the road of duty and honour. The enemy is mistaken if he believes he can reckon with a split in his favour among the Generals of the army. I guarantee the Fuehrer and the German poeple unity of Generals, of Officers Corps, and of men of the army in the single aim of fighting for and achieving victory under the motto created by the venerable Field-Marshal von Hindenburg 'loyalty is the essence of honour. Long live Germany, long live our Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, and now the nation to arms."

Reuter adds that no pledge of loyalty has yet come from any German Commander on the Eastern or Italian fronts.

Musso Visits Hitler

LONDON, July 23: The German News Agency says that Sgr. Mussolini has visited Hitler at his headquarters after completing a five-day inspection tour of the Italian divisions training in Germany. "Conversations took place in a spirit of the greatest cordiality."—Reuter.

Part of the frieze identified to be of Vikramasila.

VIKRAMASILA University was founded by King Dharmapala in the 9th century A. D. and flourished for several hundred years as a great seat of learning till it was plundered and ravaged to extinction by foreign invaders in such a way that it has not been possible till to-day to identify the site of this, one of the greatest universities of the world. Taranath the Tibetan chronicler says that Vikramasila had six great colleges, each with one hundred and eight professors, three superintendents, a number of Acharyyas or senior professors and one Dvarapandita who controlled admissions by a very rigourous system of examinations. Convocations were held regularly where the king conferred diplomas on successful scholars. The six gates of Vikramasila at one time were respectively guarded by such eminent scholars as Prajnakaramati, Ratnakara Santi, Vagisvara Kirti, Naropanta, Ratna Vajra and Jnana Sri Mitra. But Vikramasila is associated with greater names such as those of the great Acharyya Jetari and his more famous pupil, the magnificent Atisa, or Dvipankara Srijnana, who later went to Tibet on an invitation from the Tibetan King to reorganise the decaying Buddhism there.

Gone are the glories of Vikramasila and with them the great works of the learned scholars and professors who illumined its great name.

With paper in vogue and a country-wide circulation of these invaluable works, our noble heritage would have been the richer to-day.

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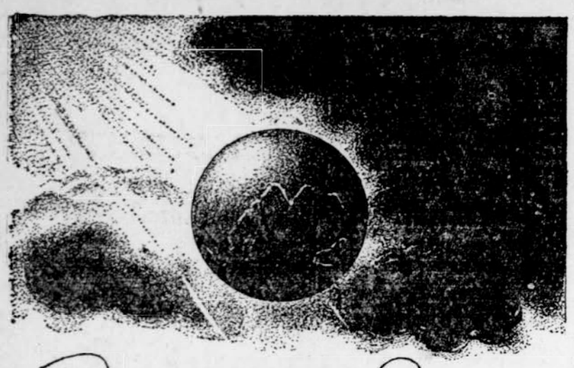
MARATHI MATINEE TOMORROW AT 1-0



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Hazards Of Journalism In India

(Continued from Page 1)

Journalism has always been a hazardous profession in our country. To the numerous restrictions against the Press, which are a legacy of decades of irresponsible bureaucratic rule, have been added those imposed under the Defence of India Rules and the Press Instructions issued in pursuance of these rules. As though these were not sufficient, the profession of journalism may have to face a new danger if the action against certain members of the editorial staff and correspondents of newspapers by the C. P. and Sind Governments is followed by similar prosecutions in the future. The Editor, Printer and Publisher of newspapers are under the law responsible for everything published by it. Under the unwritten journalistic code, the Editor accepts full responsibility for conducting a newspaper nothing in which can be published without his approval though numerous persons help in the preparation and production of the paper. If the example set by the C. P. and Sind Provincial Governments is followed generally, and any member of the editorial staff as well as the editor is prosecuted for an offence committed by a newspaper the practising of the profession of journalism will become more difficult than it is at present.

I trust the Government of India will see that this new menace to journalism in India is nipped in the bud. Though the Editors' Conference has started to meet a situation created by the war, it has come to stay. For, even when India becomes a free country, an independent and courageous Press will be necessary to protect the people's liberties.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE, PRICE OF FREEDOM

Hitherto the Indian Press has been a very potent instrument for the emancipation of the country and, therefore, it is not surprising that the history of the Indian movement for freedom has been largely the history of resistance to the efforts of bureaucracy to muzzle and cripple the Press. The Indian Press has grown in power and influence in spite of repression, and it will continue to be increasingly powerful and influential despite repression. But that does not make it less our duty to be always vigilant and do everything we can in an organized manner to remove the shackles that obstruct the Press in functioning as the guardian of the people's liberties and the exponent of their ideals and aspirations in the same manner in which the Press in the U. S. A. and British functions. The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference has been brought into being to secure this purpose. It, therefore, belongs to no party. It is an organ of, and offers its service and help to, every section of the Press in India and its efficiency and success will depend entirely on the extent to which it will be able to become representative of the Press in India. The Urdu Press, which needs the service and assistance that the Editors' Conference can offer more than any other section of the Press and which can play an important and influential role in that Conference, has not, I regret to say, taken as much interest in it as it should take.

APPEAL TO URDU NEWSPAPERS

May I take advantage of this opportunity and appeal to Urdu newspapers to join the Editors' Conference in large numbers? I trust this All-India Urdu Journalists' Conference will endorse my appeal. When Urdu become entitled to be regarded as our national language, in the true sense of the term the Urdu Press will become the most important section of the Indian Press and will play the dominant part in helping to shape the destinies of the country.

It is not time, therefore, that those associated with the Urdu Press realized the greatness of the task awaiting them, and prepared themselves for fulfilling it by joining the Editors' Conference and making their influence felt in its counsels! There is one happy result of the working of the Editors' Conference of which I should like to make a special mention.

By bringing a number of editors in contact with officials it has made it possible for both to appreciate the difficulties and points of view of each other in a manner that was not possible before. It has done more. It has brought editors themselves nearer one another than they ever were before, and thus promoted not only professional solidarity but also better understanding and friendship among them. This happy result is a gain to our public life as well as the Press, the value of which cannot be over-emphasized. I trust editors of Urdu newspapers will not lag behind in making their own contribution to the consolidation of this gain. Urdu newspapers and periodicals, in common with newspapers and periodicals in other languages, have been hit hard by the drastic provisions of the Paper Control (Emergency) Order. Not a few of them, as a result of this Order have closed down, or may very soon close down with the resultant unemployment of journalists working for them. Let us hope way will soon be found by Government to give relief to these newspapers enabling them to exist without impairing their usefulness and efficiency. And, in my opinion, not the least of these ways is the enforcement of rigorous economy in the use of paper by many Government Departments which even to-day indulge in indefensible waste of the paper.

WORKING CONDITIONS OF JOURNALISTS

Naturally the most important question that you will consider will relate to the terms of employment and working conditions of journalists with few exceptions, these terms and conditions are most unsatisfactory in newspaper offices throughout India, but specially so in the offices of the Urdu newspapers. There are many causes which are responsible for this deplorable state of things. Not the least of these causes is the lack of organization among journalists. The working of the restrictive Press Laws of the country has made the conducting of newspapers, especially smaller newspapers, a hazardous business proposition. Again a number of newspapers are established and run with insufficient capital, not for profit but to serve the cause of the country or a party. Not a few small newspapers, specially in Urdu are, indeed, started by individuals for profits but with little capital. However, we have already entered into a new phase of newspaper business in which we find a large and increasing number of newspapers well established in prestige, influence and finance. In fact, we are fast approaching a period of newspaper millionaires, of mass circulation through a chain of newspapers controlled by a few rich persons. Whether this concentration of newspaper industry in a comparatively few individuals will be to the advantage of the Press or the public at is difficult to say. What is essential is that if the Press is to render service to the public, its independence, the maintenance of which is the task of the editor and the journalists working under him, is not interfered with. However, the point that I wish to emphasize for the present is that there is no reason why the well-established newspapers should not ensure to journalists working for them decent standards of payment and satisfactory conditions of work. It is satisfactory that some have already made a beginning in this direction. This makes it more imperative that journalists should not hesitate to organize themselves effectively for improving their economic status.

PARAMOUNT DUTY OF JOURNALISTS

The vastness of our country has prevented the growth of an effective organization of journalists. But there is no reason why we should not have smaller organizations built on territorial or linguistic basis and all federated into one All-India organization. The scale of salaries of journalists has to be raised in order to enable tem to satisfy the human needs of themselves and their families. Provident Fund schemes and other forms of insurance against sickness, unemployment and old age must be the rule and not the exceptions they are to-day. Regulations must be made to provide regular weekly rest and periodic leave with pay of sufficient duration. As President of the Editors' Conference, I have on several occasions emphasized the urgency of improving the economic status of journalists and their condition of work. I have done so because I consider such improvement to be essential not only for promoting greater efficiency of newspapers but also for preserving the high traditions and standards of journalism. It is the working journalists who make the Press efficient and who preserve the ism. If it is the Press is to guide traditions and standards of journal- public opinion property, the men who work for it must, in their intellectual and moral equipment, represent the best that our country can produce. It is obvious that unless the Press makes it worth their while to work for it it cannot attract men of such calibre in sufficient number. Journalists will, however, not be true to their profession if they concentrate their effort only on the removal of handicaps in their way. We have also all of us to see that we continue to be worthy of our profession. There is no limit to the power that the Press wields or can wield. It is for us to decide whether this power becomes in our hands an instrument for extending the bounds of human knowledge, happiness and progress or for doing incalculable harm to society.

It must be our paramount duty to strive to maintain the standards of our profession as high as possible and its traditions as pure and unassailable as possible. This duty, I feel, cannot be adequately performed unless the profession itself undertakes the responsibility of laying down th standards of qualifications for journalists and arranges for the necessary training facilities for the purpose.

Political Scene In New Delhi

Governors' Conference To Meet In August

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, July 23.

With Lord Wavell's return to New Delhi next week political activity in the Capital is expected to be revived. By that time a majority of the Members of the Council will also return to the Capital. The Viceroy is likely to review the situation with members of the National Defence Council which meets here on July 27.

The political situation will also be reviewed at the Governors' Conference which will assemble here by the middle of August and which Lord Wavell has made into a regular yearly feature of his Viceroyalty.

Indications not wanting that there is still no intention to release members of the Congress Working Committee nor do Government intend to allow Gandhiji to have a series of conference with his colleagues in detention. It is, however, felt here that members of the Working Committee are fully posted with day to day developments through newspapers and if Gandhiji's intention is to persuade them to favour his new scheme he could do so in one meeting.

Such a request if made is likely to be considered favourably. It is, however, pointed out that the release of Congress leaders and the solution of the deadlock are two separate issues. Release can be effected by withdrawal of the August resolution and willingness to co-operate. Solution of the deadlock is, however, dependent upon a settlement amongst the parties. These aspects of the Indian situation are expected to be elucidated in the Lords' debate next week.

Smuggling Goods To Afghanistan

PESHAWAR, July 22: Thirteen Afridis have been arrested by the Railway Police at Peshawar in connection with an alleged attempt to smuggle goods into Afghanistan.

It is reported that about one hundred Afridis were sitting in the train bound for the Khyber Pass when the police conducted a search of the train.

A quarrel arose as the result of which some persons were slightly injured.—A. P.

SCUFFLE BETWEEN FAMILIES.

PESHAWAR, July 22: The son and nephew of Fakir Hussain, Subedar of the Khasadars, have been shot dead in a scuffle between two important families of Tirah (Afridi Territory) related to Nawab Zaman Khan, Chief of the Kukkikhel Aridis.—A. P.

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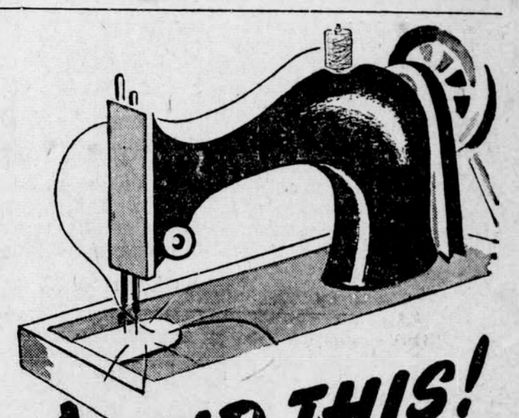

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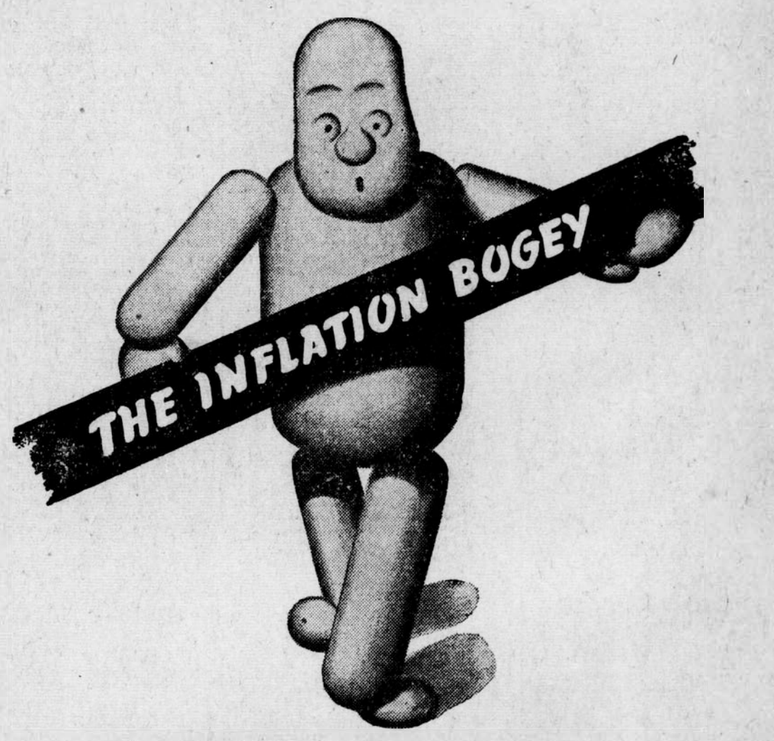

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INDIA TYRES

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SADHONA BOSE
SURENDRA
IN
PAIGAM
(MESSAGE)
GREATEST DANCE-MUSICAL HIT
5TH CROWDED WEEK
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4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M. DAILY.
Matinee on Sat. & Sun. 1-45 P.M.

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at his BEST in CHITRA'S
"PRATIDNYA"
20th 'ROYAL'-JEWEL
Directed by
NANDLAL JASVANTLAL
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Majestic
4th WEEK
Sat., Sun., Holidays MATINEE
1 p.m.

49th WEEK
EPIC OF PAST
'TIS PRAKASH
RAM RAJYA
SHOBHANA SAMARTH
PREM ADIB, RATNAMALA
Direction: VIJAY BHATT
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 (Hindi)
9-45 (Marathi)
SUPER
EVERGREEN RELEASE

Leela CHITNIS • JAIRAJ

CHAR ANKHEN
A BOMBAY TALKIES PICTURE
11TH WEEK IMPERIAL
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

MATINEE TUESDAY
(MARATHI) 1 P.M.
RAJKAMAL'S and V. SHANTARAM'S
MALI
(HINDUSTANI & MARATHI)
Starring:
MASTER KRISHNARAO, BABY NALINI, AMIR KARNATAKI
Hindi: 4, 7 p.m. 10 p.m. Marathi
Fri., Sat., Sun. 1 p.m.
16TH WEEK
NOVELTY

RAJKAMAL'S and V. SHANTARAM'S
SHAKUNTALA
Starring: JAYASHREE
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m. Fri., Sat., Sun. 1-15 p.m.
45th WEEK
SWASTIK

Director: JAYANT DESAI'S
MANORAMA
The Film for Families
LEELA CHITNIS, ISHWARLAL CHARLIE
7TH HOUSEFUL WEEK
NEW WEST END
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m
Advance Booking 10 to 12
and 3 to 6

MATINEE TUESDAY 1 P.M.
ZANANA SHOW: THUR. 1 P.M.
ATRE PICTURES' LAUGH-BLITZ
DIL-KI-BAAT
Starring: DURGA KHOTE, ISHWARLAL, DIXIT, VANMALA.
Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sat., Sun. 1 p.m.
7th WEEK
MINERVA

NEXT FRIDAY
RANJIT'S
PURPOSEFUL PICTURE
PAGLI DUNIYA
MUMTAZ SHANTI, MOTILAL
SHEIKH MUKHTAR
KANAIYALAL, ASHRAFKHAN
Director: ASPI
SUPREME RELEASE
OPERA HOUSE
Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30

SHANTA APTE, VANMALA, PAHARI
in
LAXMI'S
KADAMBARI
11th WEEK
ROXY
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
Advance Booking
9-30 to 12 and 3-30 to 6

ZENANA SHOW ON WEDNESDAY AT 1-30
RANJIT'S
BANSARI
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 4, 2000.
Muslim: Shaban 3, 1363.
Parsi: Behman 24, 1313.
Sunrise: 7-13 a.m. Sunset: 8-17 p.m.
Hightide: 3-02, 15-33.
Lowtide: 8-45, 21-43.
Municipal Corporation at 1-30 p.m.

To-day's Engagements

TEACHERS' TRAINING ACADEMY: Principal J. H. Trivedi's inaugural address in G. T. High School, at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Monday).

MAZDAZNAN YOUTH MOVEMENT: Youths will speak on interesting topics of Science at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, to-day (Monday), at 6-15 p.m.

P. E. N. PUBLIC LECTURE: Shri H. C. Baral will lecture under P. E. N. auspices to-day (Monday), at 6-15 p.m., on "Some Aspects of Modern Oriya Literature." Principal A. A. A. Fyzee of the Government Law College will preside. The lecture will be given at the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall.

BOMBAY CITY CIVIC GUARD COMMANDANT: Lt.-Col. Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar of Elphinstone College has been appointed Officiating Commandant, Civic Guards, Bombay City. He is also the Commandant 1st Bombay Bn. U. O. T. C. (I. T. F.) and the G. O. C Swastik League Volunteer Corps.

KHANDELWAL YUWAK SANGH. The annual function of Shri Khandelwal Yuwak Sangh will be held under the presidentship of Shri Ram Prashad Atoliya on 13th August, 1944, at Sita Ram Balika Vidyalaya Hall. For details write to the Secretary Khandelwal Yuwak Sangh, 18, Dhutpapeshwar Prasad Girgaon, (or phone 20215).

HAHNEMANU HOMOEOPATHIC HALL: A homoeopathic dispensary of the above name, giving free treatment to the poor, will be opened to-day (Monday), at 3 p.m., at Contractor Building, Suparibaug, Parel, by Dr. D. N. Koppikar and Dr. Toddywala. The opening ceremony will be performed by Mr. N. C. Vakil, Bar-at-Law, President of the Bombay Homoeopathic Association.

ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANISATION: Seth Anandilal Poddar, Mayor of Calcutta, met the members of the Working Committee and expressed his gratification for the invitation and valuable work done by the Organisation. He agreed with the programme of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation for the industrialisation of the country and invited the A. I. M. O. to Calcutta to have a Regional Body started there and offered his help and advice for its establishment.

B. D. THAKUR AWARDED MEDALLION.

Mr. Balaram Dnyandev Thakur of Mulund, who is a member of the Bombay Suburban District Recruitment Committee, was presented by the Collector of Bombay and Suburbs with a Governor of Bombay Medallion for meritorious services. Mr. Thakur has upto now enrolled about 100 recruits. The medallion was presented on Friday.

DEMANDS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURERS

Suggestions For Industrialisation Of The Country

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The second quarterly meeting of the Central Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Organization came off at its premises at the Industrial Insurance Building, Churchgate, this morning. In the unavoidable absence of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah, the Vice-President of the Organization presided. A resolution condoling the death of late Sir P. C. Ray was passed on the occasion.

In the course of his presidential address Mr. Shah reviewed the war situation expressed satisfaction at Gandhiji's release and called upon British statesmen for a fresh attempt for rapprochement between India and England. Mr. Shah further welcomed the creation of the new department of Planning and Development, and the appointment of Sir Ardeshir Dalal as its head. He expressed his disappointment at the decision of the International Monetary Conference to exclude the question of the abnormal war balances from the scope of the Fund, thereby mitigating the orderly and speedy liquidation of the sterling balances due to India. He hoped that the U. K. authorities would see that the orderly payments of those balances in such currencies as Indians required would be undertaken by them without delay.

Concluding Mr. Shah put forward the following proposals for the rapid industrialisation of the country:—

(1) The establishment and development of really large scale industries for the manufacture of heavy machinery including railway and defence equipment and their ancillary industries. They should form the most important item of our immediate industrial programme.

(2) The concentration on creating public attention on adequate naval defence of the country which when sufficiently developed should provide for the establishment of the two heavy industries of sea-transport and ship construction.

(3) The establishment upon a permanent footing of such industries as the country has been fortunate in having as a result of the war conditions.

(4) The establishment of a first grade institute of higher technology for training technical and executive personnel and for carrying on research in the technique of modern methods of production.

(5) Provision of technical and scientific advice on all problems connected with the establishment and maintenance of industries by firms or panels of technical experts and advisers.

(6) Publication of an industrial journal giving the latest information on all technical and economic problems relating to industries and

(7) The propagation of correct and nationally beneficial ideas on tariff and other policies of Government which will have to be followed in the post-war period in the interests of our industries and

(8) An intensified and countrywide drive by means of propaganda, lectures by eminent scientists, economists and industrialists and the establishment of personal contacts between all who are connected with industries through tours and conferences.

NAZIS SEND MORE FLYING BOMBS

LONDON, July 23: Anti-aircraft defences and R.A.F. fighters met with striking successes against flying bombs after nightfall. The Germans appeared to be sending over more raiders than usual but they were being blown out of sky one after another. As many as three were destroyed in five minutes in one area. Anti-aircraft barrages were a terrific concentration of fire, making a remarkable spectacle as shells burst all round the flying bombs. People at one time watched one projectile after another being destroyed.—Reuter.

Goebbels Narrowly Escapes Bomb-Hit

MADRID.—How Dr. Goebbels, the German propaganda Minister, narrowly escaped only by a few minutes a bomb explosion from a block-burster during a recent Allied blitz over Berlin was narrated by Glen Stadler, the Columbia Broadcasting System Radio correspondent. Quoting neutral travellers from Berlin, Stadler said that the Nazi Propaganda Minister was entertaining a group of high officials, and army generals in Berlin's most luxurious hotel, Bristol Salon, on Unter Den Linden. All of a sudden the sirens sounded at about 9 p.m and a bomb exploded on the hotel building Dr. Goebbels and the guests became nervous and confusion and panic spread in the gathering. Goebbels said a hurried farewell, dashed to an automobile and found safety in a bomb-proof shelter elsewhere. Nine days later, more than 1,000 bodies had been removed and not all the wreckage was cleared.—India Press Service.

'Twilight Tear' Wins Arlington Classic

CHICAGO, July 23: 'Twilight Tear', sensational filly won her eleventh straight race to-day when she captured the 80,600 dollars mile and a quarter Arlington Classic, big July race, for three-year-olds. She finished two lengths ahead of "Old Kentucky", who was second and 'Pensive' third. Time was 2 minutes 3-3/5 seconds.—Reuter.

WAVELL SHOULD GRASP MAHATMA'S HAND OF FRIENDSHIP

Marwadi Chamber's Plea To Viceroy

BOMBAY, July 23: Seth Ramdeo Podar, Presdient of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:

"On behalf of the Board of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce I respectfully and earnestly appeal to H. E Lord Wavell to grasp the hand of friendship and co-operation extended by Mahatma Gandhi. His recent public statements should remove all doubts and misgivings about his attitude. In thus responding to His Excellency's call for constructive proposals that Mahatma Gandhi has offered full co-operation in the war effort through a Provisional National Government is most significant. Therefore I submit that this is a most opportune moment for breaking the deadlock and respectfully urge the need for an early release of the Congress Working Committee and other leaders to facilitate necessary consultations for confirmation of the change in Congress policy as announced by Gandhiji and with a view to furthering negotiations for the formation of a National Government.—A. P.

Cut In Short-Staple Cotton Area

NEW DELHI, July 21.—Sir Jogendra Singh, Education Member, Government of India, addressing the Central Food Advisory Council at its second day's sitting revealed that Government had suggested to Provincial and State Governments a target of 30 per cent as a further reduction in the area under short-staple

Regarding the grow more food campaign, Sir Jogendra Singh revealed that Government had decided to plan the campaign on a three-year basis and invited the co-operation of Provincial and State Governments and suggested certain definite lines of approach.

The Education Member also disclosed that Government would shortly be appointing officers for development of dairies, vegetable production, poultry, fruits, etc. besides an officer for development of fisheries.—United Press.

Union Life Assurance Co.

The report of the Union Life Assurance Co., Ltd., for the year ending December, 1943, shows a steady progress of the Company. The following facts prove that the Company has worked hard during the year:—

The Company received 1,285 proposals for a business of Rs. 29,97,978 out of which and out of those proposals which were pending at the end of the last year 1,079 proposals resulted into policies assuring a sum of Rs 25,53,714. The remaining proposals are either awaiting completion or are rejected or cancelled.

The total assurances in force at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 62,10,233 of which assurances to the extent of Rs. 6,51,500 are re-insured.

The total Premium Income during the year inclusive of First Year's Renewal and Single Premium amounted to Rs. 3,57,032-6-0. In spite of the most discouraging conditions prevailing in the sphere of trade and commerce, the working of the Company has been able to make a satisfactory contribution towards increasing Life Assurance Fund from Rs. 53,235-1-4 to Rs. 1,71,227-1-1. During the year claims to the extent of Rs. 19,047-6-0 were lodged with the Company against which the sum of Rs. 4,012-7-0 has been paid and the rest of the claims were awaiting payment pending submission of the necessary papers. Out of the pending claims the sum of Rs. 15,655-2-0 which includes outstanding items from the previous year has since been paid.

SEED DISTRIBUTION BY WAY OF RELIEF

The Servants of India Society, Poona, has, through its secretary Mr. D. V. Ambekar, just completed the distribution, by way of relief, of more than 800 mds. of paddy seed for the aman crop in the worst-affected coastal areas of the Contai sub-division. Owner-cultivators of five bighas or less received a free grant of the seed at eight seers per bigha. More than 4,000 families were thus helped.

SIMLA, July 22: The Punjab Government, it is understood, have passed orders for the release of Nekiram Sharma, a Congress detenu.

"Excuse me!"

As aids to beauty, cosmetics have their place but they cannot give you the health that comes from Inner Cleanliness and which is reflected in a flawless complexion, in clear eyes and lustrous hair, in physical and mental alertness. A regular glass of Andrews ensures Inner Cleanliness. Read below how Andrews cleanses and purifies:

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THEN .. Andrews tones up the liver and checks biliousness.
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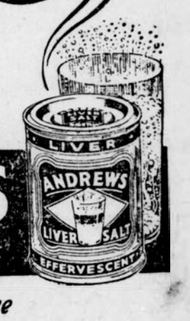

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BOMBAY CONVICTIONS

The following persons were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment during the week ended July 16:

HARISCHANDRA LAXMAN SONAR—Two weeks' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine for using more than one ration card in his name.

MOHAMED NAZIR LAL MOHAMED—Two weeks' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine for selling bread without bread coupons.

BHAGWAN NATHU — Two weeks' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 150 fine for selling kerosene without a licence and at above the controlled rate.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 23: Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours July 20, 1944:—

Allahabad 88 78 0.2, BOMBAY 87 78 0.3, Calcutta 89 79 0.3, Cawnpore 84 77 0.8, Cuttack 80 75 0.6, Darjiling 68 57 1.1, Delhi 93 79 0, Dehra Dun 82 74 0.3, Jacobabad 104 86 0, Karachi 86 80 0, Lahore 95 76 0, Lucknow 89 77 1.6, Madras 96 72 0.4, Nagpur 87 74 0.1, Patna 91 80 0.6, Peshawar 103 84 0, Shillong 74 65 0.3, Simla 58 59 0.—A. P

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The true preparation of life, the true basis of a manly character, is not to have been ignorant of evil, but to have known it and avoided it; not to have been sheltered from temptation, but to have passsed through it and overcome it by God's help.

—Dean Farrar.

The Bombay Chronicle

INDIA'S FAILURE

The final draft of "the world's first agreement to stabilise currencies in foreign trade" has just been issued by the Bretton Woods Conference, which has been in session since July 1. The agreement seems to be unanimous, for an earlier message stated that after an appeal by Lord Keynes at the plenary session of the Conference all countries that still had objections to the proposed International Exchange Stabilisation Fund withdrew them. It was added, however, that "only France and Russia—although indicating complete willingness to co-operate—moved that their objections be retained in the conference minutes." This is explained to mean that they will not be published in the final document, but it gives these countries the possibility of having their views reconsidered at a later date. The countries who completely withdrew their objections are said to be China, Yugoslavia, India, Egypt and Greece. The inference seems safe from this that, unlike France and Russia, India will not have her objections in the conference minutes. But Sir Jeremy Raisman, Chairman of the Indian Delegation, is reported to have told *Reuter* that the Indian Delegation "agreed to have their reservation appeal only in the minutes of the Commission and not in the final document to be signed by the delegates." What then is the difference between France and Russia on the one hand and India on the other? It is, first, that the objections of the former are retained in the minutes of the plenary *Conference* while India's *appeal*—objections being completely withdrawn—is to find a place in the minutes of only a *commission* or sub-committee of the Conference. It follows that, unlike France and Russia, India has forfeited the right of bringing up her objections again at a later date. Sir Jeremy pleads that the Indian Delegation withdrew its objection "in accordance with the statement of Lord Keynes who said that any way the document signed at this conference was not binding on the Governments represented here." For the very reason stated by Lord Keynes the withdrawal need not have been so premature. At least India, like France and Russia, should have insisted that her objections should be included in the minutes of the plenary session of the Conference. The non-official delegates owe an explanation to the country in this behalf.

This tame withdrawal of her objections only confirms the general feeling that India has completely failed at the Conference. She failed in the first place to have even a portion of her blocked sterling balances released through the Exchange Stabilisation Fund. It was then hoped that India would at least have a permanent seat on the Executive Committee of the Fund in view of her size, resources and war commitments. When fears about this being denied to India were expressed at a meeting of the Consultative Committee of economists here some weeks ago Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar said that they were needlessly pessimistic, adding that India had a stronger claim for a seat than China. It is now clear that Indian claims, however reasonable, have been systematically ignored by the Conference. And the Indian Legislature should make a special note of Lord Keynes' plea that the decisions of the Indian Delegation are not binding on the Government represented by it much less are those decisions binding on the Legislature, which should refuse to ratify the so-called Agreement of the Conference until and unless it is suitably amended.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

The German Crisis

It is natural and inevitable that a crisis like the one arising out of the attempt on Hitler's life should let loose all sorts of reports, claims and rumours. This is happening to-day and the atmosphere is thick with them, ranging from the Nazi claim to have suppressed the "revolt" to rumours of mutinies parallel Government, the arrest of Hitler and his preparations for a six thousand mile flight. But one or two things do emerge comparatively clear from the confusion. The "revolt", if any did break out, has been defeated. But, secondly, Hitler and his Nazis are conscious of the dangers threatening them inside Germany if the military situation worsens. If not a crisis, they are certainly facing a potential crisis and are making frantic and widespread attempts to deal with it. This must naturally unbalance morale both on the Home Front and in the fighting forces. It may, however, not last long unless Germany's opponents strike a series of big blows on the fighting fronts while the psychological crisis is there. The Nazis, as Mr. Cordell Hull has warned, are not going to surrender, but it would worth the opening of an extra front not to let the German people or the Nazis settle down.

New Jap Cabinet

Some commentators see in the personnel of the new Japanese Cabinet an attempt to deceive the Allies and a prudent preparation for all eventualities. Admiral Yonai and M. Shigemitsu, who are reported to possess a reputation for comparatively saner statesmanship, may be there in order, if and when the occasion arises, to get round Allied prejudices. These commentators have, therefore, warned against any such attempt by citing the fact that the Premier, General Koiso, is himself as militant an aggressionist as General Tojo or any other Japanese militarist. They may be right as to the ultimate objects but immediately, the personnel of the Cabinet underlines two things. First, the gravity of the situation. It is admitted by Tojo and Koiso themselves in their respective statements. But the situation is so grave that leaders of traditionally rival arms of the Japanese forces, the army and the Navy and leaders, moreover, who differ in politics, were, for the first time in Japanese constitutional history, charged jointly to form a Cabinet. What is more, they set aside their rivalries and differences to come to an agreement so that Koiso becomes the Premier and Yanoi consents to serve under him.

Desperate Resolve

This underlines the second thing, Japan's desperate determination to save the war situation. One is reminded of the situation in Britain at the time of the fall of the Chamberlain Cabinet. But with a vital and decisive difference. Britain in her hour of grave danger could look with hope to the future because America with her unlimited resources and Russia with her vast army and well prepared strength were still to come in. In the case of Japan there is no such hope. The balance of strength can not only not change in favour of Japan but must go on changing, now rapidly, against her. No reshuffling of leadership, no amount of unity, no sacrifices can help Japan to increase her resources or her military, naval, air and maritime strength or can even stop them from deteriorating irresistably in relation to the growing power of America and Britain. But if the situation for Japan is, on the long view, clearly hopeless, the formation of the new Cabinet and its personnel equally clearly show, for the immediate present, Japan's resolve to fight it out desperately with the Allies. The duration of this resolve will depend not on Koiso and Yanoi but on Nimitz and MacArthur. And it is interesting to note in this connection not only that the Americans have successfully landed at Guam but also that the Commander-in-Chief of the American Navy, Admiral King, has just visited Pearl Harbour for discussions with Admiral Nimitz.

Whither Indian Liberals?

It would be amusing, were it not so tragic, to witness the present confusion among our political leaders. When at last Mahatma Gandhi is putting himself right by taking a statesmanlike stand, his proposals are apparently meeting with no greater success than those of Sir Stafford Cripps. When the Mahatma is stepping down from his high horse other party leaders are mounting their camels and elephants. That is our Indian political circus for the delectation of the outside world.

After all our brave talk of self-Government, it is particularly humiliating to observe that the disagreement is acutest on the question as to how we shall share power, if and when it is relinquished by the British. One should expect nothing better from avowed communalists. But one is pained to find sections of Congressmen and even the National Liberal Association up in arms against Mahatma's wise and bold lead.

To maintain the political unity of a country like India, there are only three possible alternatives and, I believe, even Prof. Einstein cannot suggest a fourth, namely:

(1) To accept perpetual foreign rule to protect and keep us united;

(2) To trust the ultimate patriotism of our countrymen, concede the right of self-determination by plebiscite to all component parts of the country and pursuade those who are to-day anxious to secede not to do so as much in their own interest as the general interest of all;

(3) To prevent by force those who want to secede in plain words by a bloody, devastating and successful civil war.

The Indian Mahatma has now unambiguously voted for the second alternative. The American Mahatma, Abraham Lincoln, had most reluctantly to adopt the third alternative and sacrificed his own life in the attempt to preserve the unity of U.S.A. Our Liberal knights and their followers would oblige the country by declaring unequivocally which alternative they will stand and fight for, without retreating behind a verbal smoke-screen.

M. G. DESAI.

July, 21.

Both British And Japanese Imperialisms Are To Be Avoided

But It Is Easier To Cope With The Evil That Is Than The One That May Come

The following is the tenth instalment of Gandhiji's reply to the Government of India's pamphlet 'Congress Responsibility For The Disturbance."

OMISSION OF NOTS

45. The gravamen, however, of the charges against me is that "every reference to non-violence in the forecasts of the forms the movement would take made by Mr. Gandhi and his Congress disciples in the post-arrest programmes and instructions is nothing more than a pious hope or at best a mild warning which was known to have no practical value". It is also described as mere "lip-service."

46. The author gives no proof to show that it (the warning) "was known to have no practical value." If the references to non-violence are removed from my writings and my utterances in order to condemn me and my "Congress disciples" the removal would be on a par with the omission of "nots" from the commandments and quoting them in support of killing, stealing, etc. The author in robbing me of the one thing I live by and live for robs me of all I possess. The evidence given in support of dismissing references to non-violence as "valueless" mostly consists of innuendoes.

"It was to be a struggle, a fight to the finish in which foreign domination was to be ended, cost what it may." In a non-violent struggle the cost has always to be paid by the fighters in their own blood. "It was to be an unarmed revolt, short and swift." The prefix "un" in "unarmed" unless it be regarded as "valueless," gives "short and swift" an ennobling meaning. For to make the struggle "short and swift" prisons have to be avoided as too soft a thing and death to be hugged as a true friend enabling the fighters to affect opponents' heart much quicker than mere jail going can. Mentioned by me of "conflagration" meant 'giving of lives in thousands or more if need be. The author has called it a "grimly accurate forecast." This has a 'post-facto' meaning unintended by the author in that a heavy toll of lives was taken by way of reprisals by the authorities and an orgy of unmentionable excesses let loose upon the people by the soldiery and the police, if the press reports and statements by responsible public men are to be believed. "Mr. Gandhi was prepared to risk the occurrence of riots." It is true that I was prepared to take much a risk.

NECESSARY RISKS

Any big movement whether violent or non-violent involves certain risks. But non-violent running of risks means a special method, a special handling. I would have strained every nerve to avoid riots. Moreover, my first act would have been to woo the Viceroy. Till then no question of running any risks could arise. As it was, the Government would not let me run the risk. They put me in prison instead! What the mass movement was to include and how the risk was to be taken, if at all, the author could not know for the movement was never started. Nor had any instructions been issued by me.

47. The author complains of my "making full use of existing grievances". The use began even before the birth of the Congress. It has never ceased. How could it, so long as the foreign domination of which they were a part, lasted?

48. "Finally every man and woman was to consider himself free and act for himself. These last words or at least their sense finds a place in the resolution itself." This last sentence is a specimen of 'suppressio veri'. Here is the relevant extract from the Congress resolution: -

"They must remember that non-violence is the basis of this movement. A time may come when it may not be possible to issue instructions or for instructions to reach our people, and when no Congress Committees can function. When this happens every man and woman who is participating in this movement must function for himself or herself within the four corners of the general instructions issued. Every Indian who desires freedom and strives for it must be his own guide urging him on along the hard road where there is no resting place and which leads ultimately to the independence and deliverance of India."

There is nothing new or startling in this. It is practical wisdom. Men and women must become their own leaders when their trusted guides are removed from them, or when their organization is declared illegal or otherwise ceases to function. True there were formerly nominal "dictators" appointed. This was more to court arrest than to guide followers by being in touch with them. For, touch was not possible except secretly. This time not prison but death was to be sought in the prosecution of the movement. Therefore, everyone was to become his own leader to act within the four corners of the square foundation—non-violence. The omission of the two conditions for everyone becoming is or her own guide was an unpardonable suppression of relevant truth.

USE OF MILITARY TERMS

49. The author then proceeds to consider whether the movement contemplated by me could, by its very nature, be non-violent and further whether "Mr. Gandhi (1) intended that it should be so or hoped that it would remain so." I have already shown that the movement never having been started, nobody could say what I had contemplated or hoped unless my intention or my hope could be justly deduced from my writings. Let me, however, observe how the author has arrived at this conclusion. His first proof is that I have employed military terms in connection with a movement claimed to be wholly non-violent. I have employed such language from the commencement of my experiment in South Africa. I could more easily sow the contrast between my move and the ordinary ones by using identical phraseology so far as possible, and coupling it with non-violence. Throughout my experience of Satyagraha since 1908, I cannot recall an instance in which people were misled by me by my use of military phraseology. And, indeed, Satyagraha being a "moral equivalent of war," the use of such terminology is but natural. Probably all of us have used at some time or another, or are at least familiar with, expressions such as "Sword of the spirit," "dynamite of truth," "shield and buckler of patience," assaulting the citadel of truth," or "wrestling with God." Yet no one has ever seen anything strange or wrong in such use. Who can be ignorant of the use of military phraseology by the Salvation Army? That body has taken it over in its entirety, and yet I have not known any one having mistaken the Salvation Army with its colonels and captains for a military organization trained to the use of deadly weapons of destruction.

THE EVIL THAT IS

50. I must deny that "it has been shown that Mr. Gandhi had little faith in the effectiveness of non-violence to resist Japanese aggression." What I have said is that maximum effectiveness cannot be shown when it has to work side by side with violence. It is true that Maulana Saheb and Pandit Nehru have doubts about the efficacy of non-violence to withstand aggression but they have ample faith in non-violent action for fighting against British domination. I do believe that both British and Japanese Imperialisms are equally to be avoided. But I have already shown by quoting from Harijan' that it is easier to cope with the evil that is, than the one that may come. ('Vide' Appendix II (D).

51. I admit at once that there is "a doubtful proportion of full believers" in my "theory of non-violence". But it should not be forgotten that I have also said that for my movement I do not at all need believers in the theory of non-violence ful or imperfect. It is enough if people carry out the rules of non-violent action. (Vide Appendix IV (A).).

52. Now comes the author's most glaring lapse of memory or misrepresentation in the paragraph under discussion. He says, "....remember too that he had before him the example of his previous movements each professedly non-violent, yet each giving rise to the most hideous violence." I have before me a list of 20 civil resistance movements beginning with the very first in South Africa. I do recall instances in which popular frenzy had broken out resulting in regrettable murders. These instances of non-violence though bad enough, were but a flea-bite in proportion to the vast size of this country—as big as Europe less Russsia territorially and bigger numerically. Had violence been the Congress policy, secretly or openly, or had the Congress discipline been less strict, it is simple enough to realise that the violence, instead of being a flea-bite, would have been more like a volcanic eruption.

PAST SATYAGRAHAS

But every time such outbreaks took place the most energetic measures were taken by the whole Congress organization to deal with them. On several occasions I had myself resorted to fasting. All this produced a salutary effect on the popular mind. And there were also movements which were singularly free from violence. Thus the South African Satyagraha, which was a mass movement, and similar movements in Champaran, Kheda, Bardoli and Borsad—not to mention others in which collective civil disobedience on a wide scale was offered—were wholly free from any outburst of violence. In all these the people had conformed to the rules laid down for their observance. The author has thus gone against history in making the sweeping statement that I had before me the "example of previous movements each professedly non-volent, yet each giving rise to the most hideous violence." My own experience being quite to the contrary, I have not the shadow of a doubt that if the Government had not by their summary action unnecessarily provoked the people beyond endurance, there never would have been any violence.

The members of the Working Committee were anxious that violence on the part of the people should be avoided, not from any philanthropic motive, but from the conviction borne in upon them from the experience of hard facts, that violence by the people could not usher in independence. The education that the people had received through the Congress was wholly non-violent, before 1920, because of the leaders' belief in constitutional agitation and faith in British promises and declarations, and since 1920, because of the belief, in the first instance induced by me and then enforced by experience, that mere constitutional agitation, though it had served up to a point, could never bring in independence, and that regard being had to the condition of India, non-violent action was the only sanction through which independence could be attained in the quickest manner possible. The accumulated experience of the past thirty years, the first eight of which were in South Africa, fills me with the greatest hope that in the adoption of non-violence lies the future of India and the world. It is the most harmless and yet equally effective way of dealing with the political and economic wrongs of the down-trodden portion of humanity.

NO CLOISTERED VIRTUE

I have known from early youth that non-violence is not a cloistered virtue to be practised by the individual for his peace and final salvation, but it is a rule of conduct for society if it is to live consistently with human dignity and make progress towards the attainment of peace for which it has been yearning for ages past. It is, therefore, sad to think that a Government, the most powerful in the world, should have belittle the doctrine and put its votaries, however imperfect they may be, out of action. It is my firm opinion that thereby they have injured the cause of universal peace and the Allied Nations.

53. For the author "the certainty" was "that his (my) movement could not remain non-violent." For me "the certainty" was quite the contrary, if the movement had remained in the hands of those who could guide the people.

54. It is also now "clear" what I meant when I said I was prepared to go to the extremest limit, that is that I would continue the non-violent movement even though the Government might succeed in provoking violence. Hitherto I have stayed my hand when people have been so provoked. This time I ran the risk because the risk of remaining supine in the face of the greatest world conflagration known to history was infinitely greated. If non-violence be the greatest force in the world, it must prove itself during the crisis.

(To be Continued)

SEVEN-POINT PLAN TO MAKE MORE FOOD AVAILABLE

C. A. B. On Problems Of Production, Procurement And Distribution

NEW DELHI, July 22.

Before the Central Food Advisory Council resumed its final discussions this morning, Sir J. P. Srivastava welcomed Sir John Woodhead, the Chairman, and members of the Famine Enquiry Commission all of whom were present at the meeting and two of whom are members of the Council.

Discussions to-day dealt mainly with matters connected with the procurement and distribution of foodstuffs. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas welcomed the food members assurance that he would continue to press for India's import requirements while Pandit H. N. Kunzru referred to the improvement of conditions in Bengal and to difficulties apprehended in Orissa. He urged that the Government of India should secure uniformity throughout India in the introduction of complete urban rationing.

Various speakers discussed improvements in price fixation and procurement machinery and there was some support for Government monopoly purchase of foodgrains which is now under detailed examination by the Food Department, and the feasibility of which, with rural rationing was claimed to have been established by the experience of rationing of pulses and controlled supply of milk for nursing mothers and children.

After Government spokesmen and the Food Member had replied to the various points raised, the following five resolutions were passed:

(1) The Central Food Advisory Council expresses its strong dissatisfaction with the quantity of foodgrains which, according to H.M.G.'s statement, may be expected to be imported in the current financial year by the end of September 1944 and urges Government to recommend urgently to H.M.G. that an assurance should be given in the clearest terms that at the earlier possible moment shipments of foodgrains to India will be made of half a million tons to constitute a reserve and at least one million tons annually to cover part of the absolute deficit of foodgrains in this country, until normal food conditions are restored. Only such an assurance will restore the confidence of the people, will relieve India of the recurring menace of famine and can effectively support the efforts that are being made to secure an increase in the internal food resources of the country.

(2). The Council is of the view that the present burden of an overall deficiency of foodgrains should be shared evenly by all parts of the country and deprecates the existing disparity of ration scales. It, therefore, recommends that full rationing should be introduced in every province in all urban areas and that the basic ration per head should be uniformly one lb. per adult per day. It presses the Government of India to bring about uniformity in both these matters throughout India without delay.

(3) The Council recommends the formation, from the members of a Sub-Committee to consider the whole question of procurement and to advise Government as to the best method or methods of ascertaining and securing the surpluses of the growers and linking up production with procurement with special reference to

(a) the application of foodgrains control order to and requisitioning from growers; (b) the supply of consumer goods to cultivators: (c) the provision to cultivators of such inducement as irrigation concessions, supply of cheap seed and manure and agricultural implements in return for their grain; (d) the methods in which landlords can help in procurement and production of more foodgrains and (e) such short term measures of rent, revenue and land reform as will encourage the landlords and cultivators to increase their production.

(4) This Committee views with concern that in 'gur' producing areas good and valuable food is destroyed by rains and a large area of cane crop is left unharvested and insanitary conditions are produced by the wrong policy adopted by the Government of India. In the opinion of the Committee 'gur' is a valuable and necessary food, and cane grown per acre gives the largest food value but being perishable, 'gur' should be allowed to be transported to other areas before the monsoon. In future no restrictions against its transport by bullock carts, lorries, etc., should be placed and the movement of 'gur' should be freely allowed. The present glut should be removed as soon as possible to avoid epidemic and further loss to this valuable and useful food.

(5). In the opinion of this Committee more food for consumption is likely to be available only when the following steps are taken: (a) The price of foodgrains should be fixed at least three months before sowing time at a rate which gives a reasonable profit over and above the cost of production to the cultivator. (b) by stopping black markets in food crops altogether, (c) by regulating the markets and keeping weights and measures uniform in the country, (d) by giving a reasonable margin of higher price for pure and unadulterated grain, (e) by creating confidence amongst the cultivators that they will be protected after the war against dumping from other countries, (f) by arranging as far as possible to purchase in the local markets and (g) by improving the machinery of purchasing agents and officers working in that field and making them above temptation.—A.P.

ALLIED ADVANCE DOWN TIDDIM ROAD

No Organised Resistance From Enemy

CANDY, July 23: The following is the full text of to-day's S.E.A.C. communique:—

"MANIPUR HILLS: No organised resistance has yet been encountered by our troops advancing down the Tiddim road and now more than 32 miles from Imphal. Demolitions and deep rivers with swift currents still delay progress, but the advance is nearing Torbung and one force has crossed the Khuga which flows out of the Kuki hills into the Imphal plain.

"On the jungle trails, south-east from Ukhrul to the Kabaw and Chindwin valleys, the enemy have so far also evaded serious contact. A block on the Humine track, about 30 miles from Ukhrul, was abandoned at our approach.

"In the Palel sector, despite widespread rains, aircraft scored direct hits on strong Japanese positions south of Tenghoupal, on the Tamu road, eight miles south-east of Palel. A bridge south-east of Imphal was also damaged from the air.

"Extensive patroling continues in Arakan.

"North Burma: Considerable numbers of Japanese were killed in the northern sector at Myitkyina. In the Mission School area, in the south-eastern part of the Town troops advanced 100 yards, and local advances were made on the Pahok-Pinraw road, about seven miles from Taungni."

NEW DELHI: Our troops killed 50 Japs in the northern sector of the Myitkyina area today, says a press note issued from Gen. Stilwell's headquarters in India. Most of these were in the group that was intercepted yesterday just north of Myitkyina.

FLYING BOMB SITES RAIDED

LONDON, July 23: An Air Ministry communique to-day stated. "Yesterday afternoon Lancasters of the R. A. F. bomber command attacked flying bombs sites in Northern France.

More flying bombs came over southern England to-day. Fighters and anti-aircraft batteries shot down several raiders, a large proportion of them being destroyed.

PLOESTI OIL REFINERY HIT.

A Mediterranean communique states: —"Strong forces of heavy bombers yesterday struck at an oil refinery at Ploesti and other military objectives in Rumania.

Doctors Advise Mahatma's Prolonged Stay At Panchgani

"Sind Home Minister Badly Misinformed: C. D. Cannot Be Offered By Anybody On Congress' Behalf", Says Gandhiji

(From Our Special Correspondent)

PANCHGANI, July 23.

Detailed medical examination of Gandhiji today showed Gandhiji has gained in general health. There is an improvement in the condition of his blood, anaemia being less marked. Blood pressure is remaining steady and satisfactory. Amoebic germs in the quiscent stage are still to be found and occasionally they become effective.

Doctors Gajjar and Gilder who came here this morning by special car and Dr. Jivraj Mehta who has been attending on Gandhiji during his entire stay, examined Gandhiji. Drs. Gajjar and Gilder left by car at 4 p.m.

Though medical opinion is inclined for prolonging Gandhiji's stay here, Gandhiji is reported to be feeling here for more than minimum possible period. Gandhiji is weighing now about 108 pounds, and during the stay here there is very little variation in his weight. The doctors themselves have advised in a bulletin issued at the conclusion of the examination that it is essential for Gandhiji to spare himself from all but most necessary work, though he is better able to attend work now

He attends to more correspondence, but visitors are restricted. Though Sir T. B. Sapru and Dr. Jayakar are likely to see him the possibility of their seeing him here is being discounted.

Gandhiji is likely to leave for Sevagram early in the first week of August.

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO MR. GAZDAR

PANCHGANI, July 23: Mahatma Gandhi, in the course of an interview, today said:—

"The Sindh Home Minister in defending the forcible prevention of a member of the Sindh Legislative Assembly from exercising his right of attending the Assembly meeting is reported to have said: 'Our information is that since the release of Mahatma Gandhi, the subversive movement had been restarted throughout India and that leading personalities behind that movement were again trying to direct it.' He referred in this connection to the escape from Karachi jail of three undertrial prisoners concerned in the Marriot Road dacoity case and said 'this is all in pursuance of the policy of reviving the movement.'

BADLY MISINFORMED

"All the information that I have gathered since my discharge is absolutely contrary to the statement alleged to have been made by the Sindh Home Minister. May it be that he is badly served by his information? Is it not his duty to supply the public with details of the information in his possession? Who are the leading personalities and what is the subversive movement?

If there is any connection between the escape from Karachi jail of the under-trial prisoners an the supposed revival of the so-called subversive movement, the least that is necessary is to mention these names and show the connection.

I would not have taken notice of the Sindh Home Minister's statement but for the fact that it is likely to be used by enemies of India's freedom to frustrate the efforts that I am making for the cause of independence. I am sure the Sindh Home Minister is as anxious as I am for India's freedom attained through peaceful means.

OPPOSED TO SABOTAGE & THE LIKE

I may add too that throughout this anxious period my attempt has been, through the press and in my talks with Congressmen and others, to show that I am opposed unequivocally to sabotage and the like. I have also stated in explicit terms that I have had never an opportunity of starting Civil Disobedience and that the authority vested in me by the A.I.C.C. expired on my imprisonment, and could not automatically be revived by my discharge on grounds of ill-health

Therefore, assuming that Civil Disobedience is described as subversive movement which I deny, even that cannot be offered by anybody on behalf of Congress.

But I have said at the same time that normal Congress activities of a purely peaceful nature must be carried on even if restrictions are imposed upon them. It is upto the authorities, therefore if they are at all inclined to respond to my advance, not to interfere with such activities. As were permissible, say before August 1942, such as for instance monthly flag demonstration public meetings and the like."—A.P.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

"I have no doubt but that the British Government are sincere in their promise to grant India freedom after the war. Even if it were otherwise, India is certain to reap the full benefit of the triumph of freedom's cause of which 33 United Nations are championing to-day."

—Sir Homi Mehta.

* * *

Explaining his "Diarchic" proposals, Mahatma Gandhi emphasises their practicability and adds "but I heartily agree that there must be mutual trust."

Even though unauthorised we protest on behalf of the other Party. What business is it of the Mahatma to seek to bring into mutual discussion, preferences and principles which must be regarded as purely private to it?

* * *

The "New Statesman And Nation" of London urges upon its British Government to respond to Gandhiji's offer because "we may find them (Indians) intractable when, at the end of the war, we are prepared to discuss a settlement."

The plea is absurd because its very basic assumption is wrong. Why should "we" be even suspected of desiring a settlement after the war?

* * *

Doctor Sapru hopes that in the forthcoming debate on India the House of Commons would take a broad and far sighted view.

It would very certainly. It would take a view which in its length and breadth embraces the entire greatness of Mr. Churchill's "Empire."

* * *

To the Muslims, says Dr. Sapru, Gandhiji has made a most generous gesture in recognising the right of self-determination.

The "Muslims" that is the Council and the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League will acknowledge receipt of the gesture and exercise the right of self-determination by self-determining Gandhiji's offer as unacceptable or even as worthy of being ignored.

* * *

Rain And Mist Hinder Operations On Assam Front.

...—Headline.

Can't they be arrested under the Defence of India Rules?

We strongly advise Lord Louis Mountbatten to approach the Home Department of the Government of India.

* * *

Unlike their usual practice, the Japanese have promptly announced the American landing on Guam instead of waiting to do so a week or ten days after its complete occupation by the Americans.

But this is not very surprising. General Kuniaki Koiso is, sensibly enough, embarking on his Premiership with a confession of General Tojo's sins.

* * *

Talking of Tojo it is announced that he has been placed on the Reserve List.

What the dismissed "Razor" has been reserved for is, however, not disclosed.

Verrier Elwin Replies

A great deal of bad-tempered literature has been excited by my exposure of conditions in the Mandla District. I have been called a fanatic, an apostate, a scientist with a bee in his bonnet and all sort of unkind names. When people have to descend to personalities it does not suggest that their case is very strong. In any case my character or achievements or even my wishes have nothing whatever to do with the main issue—which is the ultimate future of 25 million children of the Hindu family. This has now become the concern of people in every part of India.

The missionaries have denied some of my charges and have mocked at others. They have completely ignored Mr. A. V. Thakkar who has independently made statements very similar to mine With his support I stand by all I have said and indeed could add considerably to it. But I am not now particularly interested in atrocity stories. The Prefecture Apostolic of Jubbulpore has issued a statement that itself gives us all we want. The Dutch Fathers admit that the very reason that they came out to India was to make converts'. They admit that they interfere in the work of the courts and of local officials. They admit that they go in for money-lending. This seems to me sufficient for our case. On these grounds alone Government should decree that, in a Partially Excluded Area, established by Parliament for the protection of the life and religion of the aboriginals, the Dutch mission (which openly avows its intention of interfering in the life and religion of these aboriginals) should not be permitted to carry on educational or any other work. Again I urge that all education in Mandla should be taken over by Government and run departmentally. The Bhumijan Seva Mandal is ready to hand over all its schools to Government immediately. Even apart from the missionary question, State-control of aboriginal education is eminently desirable.

Atrocity stories do not matter very much. Whether the missionaries are good or bad, they admittedly are trying to change the religion of these childlike and ignorant people and this ought not to be allowed. I ask every reader to consider this. Suppose he has a young son 12 years old and that someone comes along and changes the boy's religion, gives him a different name, turns him against his parents and his parents' friends, separates him from the main life of his country, will he not feel indignant? I have been under the impression that it was everywhere admitted, even by missionaries, that it was wrong to proselytize children. The aboriginals are the children of India and it is our duty to protect them.

VERRIER ELWIN.

Palangarh P. O.
Dindori Tahsil,
Mandla C. P.

NEW JAP PRIME MINISTER OUTLINES POLICY

Greater East Asia Policy To Be Adhered To!

LONDON, July 22: The Japanese News Agency quoted the new Japanese Prime Minister's official statement to the nation. Gen. Kuniaki Koiso declared "the one and only way to overcome the present national crisis is for the entire nation to unite in a determined fight to crush the enemies counter offensive. The Government will firmly adhere to the nations established foreign policy and work for a thorough-going realisation of the principles of the Greater East Asia joint declaration thereby carrying out this sacred war to complete victory and thus setting the imperial mind at ease".—Reuter.

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SOVIET RAISES QUOTA TO INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

First Draft Agreement Of United Nations In Financial Sphere

BRETTON WOODS, July 23: The United States Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, President of the International Monetary Conference, announced that the Soviet Government had agreed to subscribe 1,200 million dollars to the World Bank instead of the 900 millions previously announced.

The final draft of the world's first agreement to stabilise currencies in foreign trade, the outcome of United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, which has been in session since July 1, was issued here tonight.

The prime object of the fund is to "promote international monetary co-operation through a permanent institution which provides machinery for consultation and collaboration on international monetary problems."

TERMS OF AGREEMENT

The agreement provides that each member shall pay the balance of its quota in its own currency. It provides for an alternative gold standard figure agreed to by the fund for countries which by reason of enemy occupation cannot determinate their gold holdings accurately. The par value of the currency of each member is to be expressed in terms of gold as the common denominator or in terms of the United States dollar "of weight and fineness in effect on July 1, 1944."

"Each member undertakes to collaborate with the fund to promote exchange stability, to maintain orderly exchange agreements with other members and to avoid competitive exchange alterations. The fund provides machinery for changing the par value of a member's currency only on the member's proposal and after consultation with the fund. An initial 10 per cent increase in par value is allowed for, the fund to raise no objection. The fund may either concur or object to a further increase which does not exceed a further 10 per cent of the initial par value but shall declare its attitude within 72 hours if the member requests. On changes not within these groups, the fund may either concur or object but shall have a longer time to declare its attitude. Members, without concurrence, may make changes in par value which do not affect the international transactions of members.

SANCTIONS MAY BE EVOKED

"Sanctions may be evoked against members for making unauthorised changes in par value—ineligibility to use the fund's resources or in certain cases expulsion from membership."

In the matter of uniform changes in par value the plan is that the fund by a majority of its total voting power may make proportionate changes in the par value of the currencies of all members, provided each change is approved by every member which has a 10 per cent or more total of the quotas. Par value shall not, however, be changed under the provision if within 72 hours the member informs the fund that it does not wish the par value of its currency to be changed by such action.

An important part of the fund's operation is the system of fees of a sizeable amount designed to discourage continuing unbalanced trends of currencies flowing into the fund.

One article makes it impossible for a member to use the fund's resources to meet large or sustained outflow of capital.

Regarding scarce currencies, the agreement says that if the fund finds a general scarcity of any particular currency developing, it may make recommendations to end this, a representative of the member concerned to participate in the preparation of the report.

To replenish its holdings of any members' currency the fund may firstly proposed that the member lend its currency to the fund or with the member's approval borrow such currency from some other source: secondly,—require the member to sell its currency to the Fund for gold.

The agreement sets forth the general obligations of the Fund members to avoid restrictions on current payments, to avoid discriminatory currency practices and to agree to furnish to the Fund the information it may require, including official holdings at home and abroad by banking and financial agencies other than official agencies of firstly,—gold: secondly,—foreign exchange, production of gold, gold exports and imports, total exports and imports, the international balance of payments, including trade in goods and services, gold transactions known as capital transactions, the international investment position, national income, buying and selling rates for foreign currencies, exchange controls, details of amount awaiting clearance in respect of commercial and financial transactions.

KEEP OF NON-MEMBERS

Members are required not to engage in any transactions with non-member nations which would be contrary to the agreement or purposes of the Fund.

Dealing with "the transitional period" the agreement provides that the fund is not intended to provide facilities for relief or reconstruction or deal with international indebtedness growing out of the war. There is provision for withdrawal of exchange restrictions by members as soon as they are satisfied that they will be able in the absence of such restrictions to settle the balance of payments in a manner which "will not unduly encumber their access to resources of the Fund."

Members have the right to withdraw from the Fund at any time by giving notice in writing.

EMERGENCY PROVISIONS

Among the emergency provisions is one that the Executive Directors by a unanimous vote may suspend for not more than 120 days the operations of the Fund's main functions. It is set out that the agreement shall enter into force when it is signed on behalf of the Government's having 65 per cent of the total quotas in no event before May 1, 1945.

END OF EXTREME NATIONALISM

The United States Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference Mr. Henry Morgenthau in a speech to the final plenary session of the Conference on Saturday, said: "We came here to work out the methods which would go away with the economic evils of competitive currency devaluation and the destructive impediments to trade which preceded the present war. We have succeeded in that effort. What we have done here is to devise a machinery by which men and women everywhere can freely exchange on a fair and stable basis the goods which they produce through their labour. To seek the achievement of our aims separately through the planless rivalry that divided us in the past or through out-right economic aggression which turned neighbours into enemies would be to invite ruin again upon us all. Worse, it would be once more to start our steps irrevocably down the steep, disastrous road to war. That sort of extreme nationalism belongs to an era that is dead.

The proposals now must be submitted to the Legislatures and peoples of the participating nations. The results will be of vital importance to every one in every country. It will help to determine whether or not people have jobs and the amount of money they are to find in their weekly pay envelope. The Conference at Bretton Woods has erected a signpost pointing down a highway broad enough for all men to walk in step and side by side. If they will set out together there is nothing on earth that need stop them."

BE TALLER

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If you are short, it is because 200 GROWTH GLANDS in your body are inactive. **TALSPINE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM** actually stimulates the inactive growth glands and helps you increase your height within 16 days.
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N. B.—Available at ATLANTIC STORES, Colaba Causeway, ASIATIC STORES, opp Churchgate Station.

SOVIET TAKE BIG TOLL OF NAZI SHIPS AND PLANES

LONDON, July 23: The Soviet Information Bureau in a statement today, by Red Fleet Day, gave the following list of German and other Axis ships sunk by the Red Fleet since the start of the Russo-German war: One cruiser, two armoured coastal defence ships, 37 motor-torpedo boats, 50 submarines, three mine-layers, 129 minesweepers, 137 patrol vessels, two monitors, 12 gun-boats, 79 torpedo launches, 288 cargo launches, 850 transports, 89 auxiliary vessels, 392 self-propelling barges and 766 smaller vessels.

Russian ships anti-aircraft fire and the fleet air arm have destroyed 6,829 Axis aircraft.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

Among the several letters and post-cards that arrive at this office every week, one particularly pompous anonymous "Observer" sends me a post-card of advice on the function of journalism. Says this scribe: "Journalism was once a mission in India . . ." Thank God, I say to myself it's over. I'd hate to be classed a missionary by profession, of which there are too many still in India.

* * *

Which brings me to the remarks which appear in the "EXAMINER" a Catholic paper of Bombay and to the sneering references to the Mahatma that are being made by Roman Catholic Clergymen in what is called the "Christian spirit." Here it is—"The Examiner" says in its issue of July 1st, 1944:

"That the Hindu nationalist should cast the reproach of being foreigners into the face of Catholic missionaries among the aboriginals is either a cruel joke or a piece of barefaced insolence. Who is the real alien in the land of the tribesman? Is it the invader who, centuries back, drove the aboriginals from the fertile lowlands into the mountains? Is it the Hindu Zemindar, usurer, policeman, petty official or politician, who, in later years, intruded into their inaccessible mountains in order to rob simple folk a second time of their fields, in order to interfere with their forest and fishing rights, in order to fleece and oppress them in a thousand ways?

And yes, these people who so much dislike the Christian missionary, offer to Hinduize the aboriginal, that they may raise him to the sublime status of an untouchable, whose very shadow contaminates the twice-born! They will organize 'seva sangs' for the 'harijans.' Call them harijans! The poor pariahs of Madras are hardly grateful to Mr. Gandhi for bestowing on them that pretty title. And would-be friends of the Oron and the Munda came into Chota Nagpore and organize uplift work for the "Harijans", and start institutions from which Christian tribesmen are excluded! Have the aboriginals not yet been wronged enough and must they now be made to enter the Hindu social framework in order to become the lowest of the low?"

FRONTIER M. L. A. RELEASED

PESHAWAR, July 22: Khan Kamdar Khan, M.L.A. (Congress) has been released from jail. He is the fourth Congress M.L.A. to be released within recent days. Now out of the total 10 Congress M.L.As. detained under D. I. R. six are still in jail.

One more Congress M.L.A. is expected to be released during the next week.

Indore Worker To Meet Mahatma

INDORE, July 22.

The Secretary, Indore Congress Committee, wires:—

Mr. Kanhyalal Khadiwala, President, Indore Congresss Committee and member of A. I. C. C. has left Indore to see Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the elections of Indore Legislative Council and other latest political developments of the State.

SUN OF JAPAN SETTING

LONDON, July 22

The choice by the Japanese Emperor of both a soldier and sailor—General Kuniaki Koiso and Admiral Mitsunasa Yonai—for the task of forming a new Cabinet, a task normally entrusted to a single individual, suggests that "recent reports of dissensions between the two services were well founded and that their quarrels may have contributed to General Tojo's fall", says the "Times" in a leader to-day, Saturday.

The Japanese people, the "Times" declares, "have listened credulously to tales of rewards which their military prowess will earn them, but many of them must have been surprised to be bidden by the radio to prepare for a day when the invader of Japan would be hurled into the sea. This added transition from boasts of foreign conquest to defence of the homeland must have convinced some Japanese at least, that sun of Japan is beginning to set."—Reuter.

9,800 Entertainment Houses Closed In Tokyo

NEW YORK.—A Tokyo report quoting Domei says that about 9,800 entertainment houses in Tokyo including restaurants, hotels and Geisha houses have been closed for a year under the emergency measures adopted by the Government. The order is designed to "adopt public life to wartime requirements", said the Domei message.—India Press Service.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 22.
October 21.13, December 20.88.
January 20.76, Middling Spot 21.92.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 22.
October 21.17, December 20.94.
January 20.81, Middling Spot 21.10.

LONDAN EXCHANGES.
London, July 22.

T. T. London on:—
New Yark sellers 4.02-1/2, buyers 4.03-1/2, Madrid official 44.00, Montreal sellers 4.43, buyers 4.47, Zurich sellers 17.3, buyers 17.4, Stockholm sellers 16.85, buyers 16.95.

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1 Do not throw away the last wafer of 501 Special but stick it on to the new tablet.

2 Always place 501 Special on a rubber mat or wire tray to keep it dry.

3 Soak clothes in warm water to loosen dirt before washing with 501 Special.

4 Avoid waste of 501 Special by prolonged and hard rubbing.

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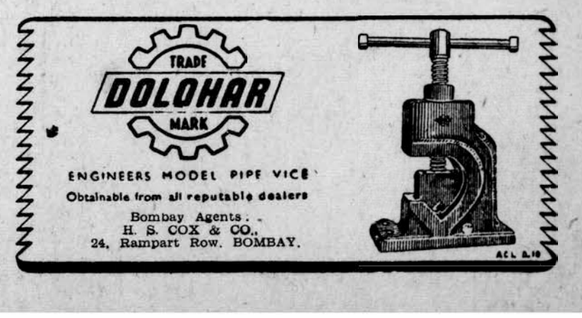
THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED, TATAPURAM & BOMBAY

MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe they should have planted Mutt headfirst, eh, what? By BUD FISHER

MUTT'S MAKING A SPEECH FOR THE MAYOR AND HE'S PLANTING A TREE IN THE PARK IN MEMORY OF SOMETHING!
- AND SO, MY FRIENDS, WE HAVE GATHERED HERE TO PLANT A MEMORIAL SO THE CITIZENS OF OUR COMMUNITY WILL ALWAYS REMEMBER BLAH BLAH BLAH!
I THANK YOU!



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Educated Brahmin bachelor 28, Govt. service invites correspondence educated Brahmin girl, employed or not, with view engagement matrimony. Write with photo Box No. 5577, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a very beautiful, educated and accomplished bride preferably from Kayastha, Saraswat and Brahmin communities for a Maharashtriyan Kshatriya Graduate aged 25, good looking, earning Rs. 150/- in permanent Govt. service. Please write with a recent photograph to Box No. 5573, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately for Shree Padmavatidevi Sanatorium, Baroda, M.B.B.S., with experience in Tuberculosis, as Resident Medical Officer on Rs. 150-40/3-400 plus Rs. 50/- monthly allowance. Free quarters and Provident Fund. Private practice allowed. Apply immediately with full particulars to the Superintendent. 9683

Wanted capable young men with previous experience to canvas wholesale or retail orders for our High-grown Teas of all grades on decent commission. For particulars apply to:—The Star of India Tea Supply Corporation, Post Box 126, Coimbatore, South India. 5575

Wanted for a Factory, a Senior Die-cutter experienced in engraving round Dies. Apply Box No. 9674, "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS WANTED

Agricultural Graduate, Associate Imperial Dairy Institute, six months' apprenticeship machinery; six years responsible positions, Provincial Agricultural Department, Lecturer Animal Husbandry Dairying University College, since 1942, seeks position as Manager, Technologist or Chemist in Dairy concerns, correspond to Box No. 5571, "Bombay Chronicle."

A Persian, with long teaching experience, specialised in Persian and Urdu, desires situation, part/whole time in school. Private tuitions and translations undertaken, Box No. 5552, "Bombay Chronicle".

MEDICAL ADLETS

For Chronic diseases, consult 'Ramkrishna Clinic', Vijayanagar, opposite Dadar B. B. Station. 5461

A Himalaya Herb of 100 years fame for complete Asthma and Piles relief by one dose taken on 4-8-44. Sri Sidhbaba Sewa Ashram, Nagod. 5576

We supply Medicinal Herbs and Crude Drugs to Exporters and Manufacturers. Ask for quotations Dharmvir Kohli, Arjannagar, Rawalpindi. Telegrams: "Herbalist". (5100)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

The total effects consisting of scenes, dresses, 150 curtains, plays, etc., of the Royal Dramatic Company, Charkhari are for sale. Articles can be inspected at Charkhari. Prospective buyers and those wanting full details may apply to Dewan, Charkhari State. 5531

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

CLERKS with office experience are required in the I.A.O.C. in the following grades:

Rs. 1-12 and 2-4 per day with future prospects of rising to Rs. 3 per day, according to ability and zeal shown plus dearness allowance.

Applicants will be given a short course at a School opening in Poona as the recruiting Centre for all civilian grades to be trained for employment in Ordnance Depots. After passing the course, applicants will be required to serve in or around the Poona Kirkee-Dehu Area. Students will be paid Rs. 1-8 per day plus dearness allowance. Applicants should apply personally with educational and character certificates to the Comdt. E.T.E. Training School B.I.A.O.C. Office, Staunton Road Poona near the Technical Recruiting Office.

Learn a Trade AND Earn a Wage.

We will make you an efficient Clerk. (9361)

RELAXATION OF PIPE CONTROL ORDER

BOMBAY DEALERS, who have declared their stocks of Black, Galvanised and Steam Pipes and Steel Boiler Tubes are now permitted to sell upto 100 feet to bona-fide users during one month without permit.

THE BOMBAY PIPES & FITTINGS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION. (9555)

NOTICE

ALL CONSUMERS of Steam Coal and Hard Coke in Bombay City and Suburbs are hereby informed that applications for permits for their requirements for the month of August, 1944, will be received by the undersigned in the prescribed form upto 25TH JULY, 1944, instead of 20th July, 1944 as previously notified.

No permit is necessary for purchase of Gas Coke and hence no application should be made for the same.

S. D. VASHIST,
Provincial Coal Controller.
Old Custom House Yard.
Bombay 22nd July, 1944. 9688

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for reconditioning of Scrap White Metal No. 6. Form obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2/-/- per copy not refundable. Money Order or cash only. CLOSING DATE Thursday, the 10th August, 1944 at 3 P.M. (N.S.T.) 9681

PUBLIC NOTICES

A GOOD INVESTMENT

Good opportunity for industrialists and Capitalists to invest money on big COPPER MINES SCHEME in South India. Persons interested in same may please communicate to:

BOX NO. 9634
The Bombay Chronicle,
Bombay.

NOTICE
THE AURANGABAD MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, General Assurance Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Friday the 25th day of August, 1944 at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1943.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Lachhmandas H. Daga and Mr. Jyotendra L. Mehta who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

N.B. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 11th day of August, 1944 to FRIDAY the 1st September, 1944, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DORASWAMI IYER & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st July, 1944.

NOTE:—The dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Mill Office at Aurangabad (Deccan) on and after the 8th September, 1944 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 10th day of August, 1944, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted. 9678

NOTICE

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have decided to include some ex-trainees from the Technical Training Scheme of Labour Department in each batch of Bevin Trainees. Ex-trainees having the following qualifications:—

(a) Passed Grade III trade-test.
(b) Have subsequent to (a) completed at least one year's employment in a private firm.
(c) Know English sufficiently well to understand and make themselves understood.
(d) At present resident in Bombay Province and desirous of taking advantage of the Bevin Training Scheme should write to Chairman, National Service Labour Tribunal, Hassan Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay for application forms etc., not later than 5th August, 1944.

Ex-trainees now serving in Ordnance Factories should NOT apply as different arrangements are made for their selection. 9687

NOTICE

ALL PERMIT HOLDERS of public carriers and stage carriages are hereby informed that applications for renewal of their permits are required to be notified in the Bombay Government Gazette under Sec. 58 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, prior to approval by the Regional Transport Authority, Bombay.

Where applications for renewal of the above permits are received by the Secretary, Regional Transport Authority two months prior to the expiry dates, as required under the provisions of Rule 64 (1), the renewal fee of Rs. 5/- for part 'A' and Rs. 5 for each part 'B' will be charged, but in other cases of late applications, these will be treated as applications for new permits and the permit holder will be charged the full fee of Rs. 10/- for part 'A' and Rs. 5/- for each part 'B' of the permit.

E. SHEEHY,
Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Bombay.

Regional Transport Office,
Gymnasium Road, Bombay,
21st July, 1944. 9686

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for three temporary posts of Poultry Superintendents. Salary: Rs. 200/- per mensem.

QUALIFICATIONS: — Graduate in Agriculture or Veterinary Service with special Post-graduate training in Poultry and practical experience of Poultry farming on a large scale. Applicants must have a good personality and organising ability. Last date of submission of applications—25th July, 1944.

M. CARBERY,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal,
4, Hastings Street, Calcutta. (9682)

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Gokale Road, (South), Bombay on Saturday the 19th day of August 1944 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1944.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the charities.
4. To confirm the writing off, of the sum of Rs. 6,500 due towards Goodwill of Jamnagar Rasashala from the special Reserve fund a/c.
5. To elect directors in place of those retiring.
6. To Confirm the appointments of Naval C. Jerajani and Vithaldas V. Jerajani as Directors.
7. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
8. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 5th August to 19th August, 1944, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 27-6-44.

N.B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 5th September, 1944, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 5th of August, 1944. (9680)

CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES, BOMBAY.

INVITES TENDER No. BSY/TIM/1186 on form obtainable for Rs. 5/- per Set (not refundable or transferable) in cash or M.O. (quoting tender number, full name and address of remitter) before 4 P.M. on 14-8-'44 for:

CRATES WOODEN
30" x 20"
x 16" .. 4050 Nos.

Applicants not on approved Supply Department list, must give Banker's reference, on application for Tender Form. (9679)

NOTICE

WANTED for a Unit in the Department of Information and Broadcasting a Language Supervisor who is also capable of compiling and maintaining a reference library for the use of commercial artists. Salary Rs. 200/- plus Rs. 18/- dearness allowance per month. Apply in person between the hours of 4 and 5 p.m. to the Exhibition Studio, Cross Maidan, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (9684)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, HYDERABAD-Dn.

Suit No. 39/4 of 1347 F.

NERVENTHI RAMAYA and others ..... Appellants.
versus
JIVAJI BUCHYA .. Respondent.

JIVAJI VENKATESH RAO s/o Jivaji Buchaya, caste Bakhal, aged 18 years, occupation trade, residing at Amter Vamopalli, Taluka Nandgaon.

WHEREAS in the above case the appellant Nervanthi Ramaya has petitioned this Court stating that the respondent Jivaji Buchaya having died, and that you are heir and legal representative of the said deceased and whereas this Court having fixed the hearing of the said application issued notice to you but it was returned unserved as you were not found. Therefore you are hereby informed that the Court has fixed the bearing of the said application on Tuesday the 2nd Meher 1353 F. (8th August 1944), at 10 o'clock in the morning, and you are hereby required to appear before this Court in person or by a pleader on the aforesaid date and time and to show cause why the said application should not be granted; on your failure to do so the appeal will be heard ex-parte.

(By Order),
REGISTRAR, High Court,
Hyderabad (Dn.) 9677

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

WANTED for a Unit in the Department of Information and Broadcasting first class sign writers who are able to execute signs in English and Marathi. These men must have had at least two years experience. Only first class men considered. Salary Rs. 110/- plus Rs. 18/- dearness allowance per month. Apply in person between the hours of 4 and 5 p.m. to the Exhibition Studio, Cross Maidan, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (9685)

NOTICE

WANTED MALE and female Muslim trained graduates as teachers for the English classes attached to Urdu-Primary schools. Pay Rs. 85 plus dearness allowance sanctioned by Government. Scale 50-5-100 E. B.-5-120 E. B.-6-150. Apply stating age experience etc., on or before 31-7-44.

N. P. KURESHI,
Administrative Officer,
School Board,
Ahmedabad Municipality. 9628

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF MANMOHANBHUVAN AT THE CORNER OF LADY JAMSHEDJI RD. AND HARDINGE ROAD, MATUNGA, (B.B.C.I. RLY.)

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Mehta & Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Vendors, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on Friday the 28th inst. at 5 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land with structure thereon situate at Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, admeasuring 500½ Sq. Yds. bearing Collector's New Nos. B/3678-4287 and New Survey No. 3/1512, and Cadastral Survey No. 504 Mahim Division, Municipal G Ward No. 4909 (4), Street Nos. 163-165.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Mehta & Girdharlal, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAGHUNATH BALAJI JOSHI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property which he has contracted to purchase from Michael Demelo, Reverend Leo Demelo, and Ignos Rose Demelo now known in Religion sister Helen to my client Mrs. Malan Labhsing of Mahim, Bombay. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest, in the said property by inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are required hereby to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office within 14 days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and tax tenure with building thereon, situate at Nardulla Tank Road, and Gokhale Road (South) Dadar, admeasuring 440.44 Sq. Yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1843 part and Cadastral Survey No. 1264 of Lower-Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under No. 3361(1), 3361(2), 3361(3), 3361(3A), 3361-(3B) and 3361(3C) and Street Nos. 825, 825A, 825B, 625AA, 825AC, and 825AD and bounded as follows on the East by the property of Worli Gopchar and Bhoye Samsthan, on the West by the property of Frances DeSouza, on the North by the property of Anequiteria Demello and on the South by the property of V. R. Navalkar.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1944.

B. K. JUVEKAR,
Advocate for
Malan Labhsing,
the purchaser.

Address:
Lawyers' Chambers, Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (9689)

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